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THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society for hearing reports, electing officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at Pilgrim Hall, Boston, Monday, May 6, at 2.30 p.m. The Directors will meet at 2 p.m. Attendance should be full and prompt.

Per order of the Executive Committee.
Take elevator, No. 6 Beacon St.

PEACE CONGRESS POSTPONED.

The latest news from Paris is that the Universal Peace Congress will meet at the *Palais Procadero* June 23. This change from the first to the third week in June will give ample time for those delegates who sail before June 10. The Congress will close June 27. It will be followed immediately by the convention of members from all the Parliaments or Congresses of the world. All members of the Congress of the United States will be welcome to this gathering of representative men regardless of their personal opinions or political affiliations. It is a meeting open to the persons above designated to freely discuss *pro* and *con* measures for promoting international peace. Many members of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives have received personal invitations. All others are included in the terms of the call.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the bi-monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, held in Pilgrim Hall, March 25, Hon W. E. Sheldon presided, and Rev. D. Richards opened the meeting with prayer. Present, Messrs. Winship, Miner, Smith, Howard, Richards, Cornell, Allen, Sheldon, Farwell and Hitchcock, with others as visitors. Dr. Mowry sent a letter asking to be excused on account of other engagements. Treasurer F. M. Patten reported all bills paid and a small balance in the treasury. Secretary Howard reported a recent visit to New York with addresses by himself, Prof. Goldwin Smith and others before the Congressional Club on "The New Sympathy of Nations," an account of which is printed elsewhere in this paper. The committee on the Universal Peace Congress in Paris,

June 23-27, made a partial report by their chairman, Rev. A. E. Winship. Letters of approval had been received by them from John G. Whittier, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, ex-President T. D. Woolsey of New Haven, Hon. W. L. Putnam of Portland, and Hon. J. B. Foster of Bangor, Me., Senator Chace of Rhode Island, Hon. S. I. Kimball of Washington, D. C., H. O. Houghton, Ezra Farnsworth, Joseph Cook and many others, each letter containing contributions toward the expenses of the proposed congresses.

Additional delegates were elected—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. Philip C. Garrett of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. B. Foster of Bangor, Me., Rev. E. C. Hood of West Medford, Francis B. Gilman of Cambridge, and Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D. An invitation to co-operate in securing a meeting of members of national parliaments and congresses was received from a committee of members of the English and French parliaments, to be held in Paris, June 29, 30. Jules Simon of France and W. R. Cremer, M. P., of England, were chairmen of the committees issuing the invitation. It was voted to respond favorably and secure as many representative American congressmen as possible to attend and promote the objects of the Paris meeting. It was voted to change the usual time of the annual meeting (anniversary week) to the first week in May, if the Board of Directors approve. Secretary Howard was given leave of absence to attend the Paris Congress and other European Peace conferences during the summer.

THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

The President of the United States has appointed the following named gentlemen to be the ten Commissioners of the United States, at the Conference of American States, to be held in Washington, D. C., November, 1889:

JOHN B. HENDERSON, Missouri; CORNELIUS N. BLISS, New York; CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, Indiana; T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Boston; JOHN R. G. PITKIN, Louisiana; H. M. ESTEE, California; H. F. HANSON, Georgia; WILLIAM P. WHYTE, Maryland; WILLIAM H. TRESCOTT, South Carolina, and ANDREW CARNEGIE, Pennsylvania.

The list comprises many able business men, most of them the political friends of the Administration, some of them well-known to the public. Mr. Carnegie is the only one who has been identified with the international arbitration movement, and to him the visit of the British Peace Deputation in 1887 owes much of its success. Mr. Henderson was known as a radical Republican in the days when opposition to the policy of President Johnson was intense. Mr. Bliss is a business partner of Vice President Morton. Mr. Studebaker is the celebrated

wagon-maker of South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Estee was prominent in the Republican National Convention which nominated Harrison and Morton. Mr. Trescott was the diplomatic agent of the State Department when Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet. Mr. Coolidge is a capitalist, a manufacturer, and a successful business man of Boston. He has literary tastes and made a good address as well as performed a most useful and generous deed when he gave Manchester, Mass., his summer home, a hall for a town library in 1887. His remarks on that occasion are worthy of a wider publication than in the beautiful pamphlet which commemorates that occasion. Mr. Coolidge will fitly represent in this unprecedented and unique council of the nations, the peaceful industry and thrift of his New England home, and will bring to its discussions a mature judgment and a taste cultivated by classical study. He is a graduate of Harvard College, A. D. 1850.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON WAR.

The Congregational Club of New York and vicinity held a meeting March 18th, in which Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, Canada, made some suggestive remarks on the subject of War and Peace. The *New York Times* of the 19th, however, reports Prof. Smith as maintaining two propositions, which though they may voice the popular sentiment, cannot, as it seems to us, be proved.

1. Arbitration cannot be relied on as a substitute for war when a nation's "honor" has been insulted.

2. War has so greatly improved as to have become a school of benevolence and humanity.

As to the first proposition, it was replied at the time that in the case of expected duels growing out of a recent debate in the French Legislature four had been "arranged," i. e., the offices of mutual friends had interposed to secure apologies and prevent bloodshed. That is not technically arbitration, but it bears a close resemblance to it. What "honor" consists in, either in the case of a man or a nation, is not perhaps fully settled. It cannot be accurately defined.

Prof. Smith explains his remark, according to the *Times* report in these words: "Where the controversy is one in which the people feel that their manhood has been insulted by an affront offered to their country." But what "insults manhood"? It is easier to define the individual than the national offence. We wish the Professor, had particularized. Is firing at a flag, a thing for which an apology can not be accepted or undiplomatic words uttered in anger? Is it the unjust imprisonment or injury of a citizen? There is certainly a reasonable reparation that can be made in these and similar cases. But if you define "honor" as an imaginary self-love so large and tender and sensitive as to be easily insulted, and which will be satisfied with nothing short of blood, you have the chivalric, i. e., the semi-barbaric definition of honor, and by its very terms there must be bloodshed. But we had supposed that common sense, not to say Christianity, which has abolished chivalry and its monstrous offspring, duelling, had put such a meaning into the word "honor" as would allow a person or a nation to possess that virtue and still accept apology and reparation, and even if these were not proffered, would resent the meanness of an insult by a show of patience and a disposition to forgive. If Christianity means anything it means as much as that.

But what shall we say to the second plea for war, viz. "It is a school of humanity and benevolence!" Prof. Smith spoke of the absence of savage murders and rapine in our civil war, the care of the wounded by their enemies, even, and the various ameliorations which science and even mercy have suggested to its anciently horrid character. Of course we admit the facts which he recited. But we deny the causes which he alleged. What we call the progress of the age which owes so much to science, and certainly something to religion, is sufficient to account for the more humane treatment of prisoners and the wounded after a battle. He told us that at the siege of Saragossa murder and rapine rioted. The Bulgarian atrocities, of which the Turks were guilty very recently, we have not forgotten. The latter we regard as but half civilized. It is civilization and not war that educates men to be merciful. In the sense which Prof. Smith called war a school of humanity, a small-pox hospital, a yellow fever plague, or an earthquake is a school of humanity. War did not produce Florence Nightingale or any Red Cross heroine. It furnished the occasion for their benevolence to exercise itself,—a benevolence which ought never to have been taxed to alleviate the sufferings voluntarily and purposely produced by the ambitions, lusts and resentments of men. Inevitable calamities, the causes of which are not the human will, are sufficient to employ all the kindness and school all the benevolent of the world.

War a school! Yes, but on the whole a school of vice, with here and there a solitary virtue like courage, heroism, generosity and kindness developed. But these virtues it does not itself directly teach. Its spirit is malevolent and revengeful. Its methods are those of wild beasts and savages. It has no law higher or broader than might. Its essence is hate; its outcome death. But Prof. Smith proceeded as usual to recount the names of those who, notwithstanding they were soldiers, seemed to be Christians: Gardner, Havelock, Vicars, and others. These characters were what they were not because of war. That was not the root and spring of their goodness. They were good in spite of their business, and developed noble traits as phenomenal as flowers in a sandy desert. We deny then that war is necessary to the development of benevolence or true heroism. We believe these virtues have existed in times of peace and will exist when the nations learn war no more. No Christian conceives war necessary to Heaven. But all expect to find there every grand trait of character.

Sin is the atmosphere in which goodness becomes tough and enduring. But God forbid that any should "do evil that good may come." The condemnation of such is just.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

The names and post-office addresses of the American delegates to the International Marine Conference are as follows: Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, Washington, D. C.; Captain W. P. Sampson, U. S. Navy, Commandant of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; Captain James W. Norcross, East Boston, Mass.; Captain John W. Shackford, Philadelphia, Pa.; William W. Goodrich, Esq., New York City; Clement A. Griscom, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., and Hon. Sumner I. Kimball, Supt. of Life Saving Department of United States Government, Washington, D. C.